



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Funding Highlights:

- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) safeguards the American people and the homeland by preventing terrorism; securing and managing U.S. borders; administering and enforcing U.S. immigration laws; defending and securing Federal cyberspace; and ensuring disaster resilience, response, and recovery.
- The 2021 Budget prioritizes funding to secure the Nation's borders, including approximately \$2 billion to construct additional border wall along the U.S. Southwest border, strengthen and enforce U.S. immigration laws, and respond to and recover from major disasters and large-scale emergencies.
- The Budget proposes to eliminate \$535 million in unnecessary Federal spending for Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant and training programs that have failed to demonstrate results, supplant State and local government responsibilities, and provide funding to maintain investments that are not Federal responsibilities.
- The 2021 Budget requests \$49.7 billion for the Department of Homeland Security, excluding \$2.4 billion for the U.S. Secret Service, which the Budget proposes to transfer to the Department of the Treasury. Including the U.S. Secret Service, the Budget request is \$52.1 billion, a \$1.6 billion or 3.2-percent increase from the 2020 enacted level.

The President's 2021 Budget:

DHS protects Americans from threats by land, sea, air, and cyberspace, on a constant and continuous basis year round. The Department prioritizes smart, innovative, and effective programs to prevent terrorism, promote cybersecurity, secure America's borders, enforce U.S. immigration laws, and lead the Federal Government's coordinated and comprehensive response to major disasters and other large-scale emergencies. The men and women of DHS work tirelessly to ensure the safety, preparedness, and resilience of the Nation. The Budget includes increased funding for border security, immigration enforcement, cybersecurity, disaster recovery, response and preparedness, critical maritime and aviation assets, and front line personnel. The Budget would allow the Department to adapt to new and evolving threats and challenges in order to protect the American people, the homeland, and U.S. economy.

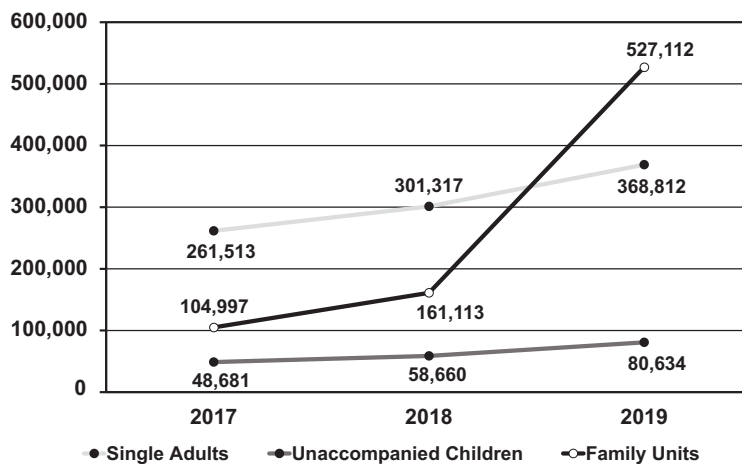
In addition to aggressively pursuing the resources necessary to support border security and immigration control, the Administration is calling upon the Congress to enact immigration reforms, including ending chain migration, ending the visa lottery program, and moving from low-skilled

migration to a merit-based immigration system. These needed reforms would increase wages of U.S. workers, shrink the deficit, and raise living standards for both U.S.-born and immigrant workers.

Secures the Borders of the United States. Each day, DHS works to protect the American people and economy by preventing the illegal movement of people and contraband across U.S. borders while facilitating legitimate trade and travel. As depicted in the chart below, the number of people determined to be inadmissible at U.S. ports of entry, or apprehended for illegally crossing the border, grew by over 87 percent from 2018 to 2019, with family units increasing by 227 percent.

Border security remains a top Administration priority, and the Budget continues to implement the President's direction to secure the U.S. Southwest border. Building on prior year investments,

**Increased Illegitimate Cross-Border Activity
On the Southwest Border**



Source: Department of Homeland Security, 2017-2019.

the Budget requests \$2 billion to construct approximately 82 miles of additional border wall along the U.S. Southwest border. With funding made available from 2017 to 2020, the Administration will build up to approximately 1,000 miles of border wall along the Southwest border. The additional 82 miles of border wall provided in the Budget would provide the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) with important cross-border impedance and denial capability and contribute to CBP's risk-based plan to secure the entire border.

The Budget also: provides \$182 million to hire 750 Border Patrol Agents, 300 Border Patrol Processing Coordinators, and support staff; includes \$83 million for the 600 CBP Officers funded in 2019;

and invests \$317 million in non-wall border and trade security investments, including \$40 million for a new Humanitarian Care Center. In addition, the Budget includes \$1.6 billion to continue to modernize U.S. Coast Guard vessels and aircraft that patrol and provide life-saving rescue missions across the Nation's coastal borders. The Budget includes funding for a second polar icebreaker to ensure America is at the forefront of safeguarding uninterrupted, year round commercial activity, trade, and supply routes and confirming America's leadership role in the Arctic and Antarctic.

Prioritizes Enforcement of Immigration Laws. The Budget provides discretionary and mandatory funding to promote the Administration's immigration and border security priorities and to ensure the safety and security of American communities. While the Budget provides a robust level of immigration and border security activities, these resources alone would not address the need for meaningful immigration reform, which can only be achieved through closing existing loopholes in U.S. immigration laws. The Administration stands ready to work with the Congress to achieve these important reforms.

Funds Additional U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Agents. The Budget provides \$544 million to hire an additional 4,636 ICE law enforcement officers, immigration court prosecuting attorneys, and additional critical support staff to reach a total of 6,000 staff to carry out this vital national security mission. This additional staff would ensure ICE is able to manage a growing docket of non-detained aliens that: require additional resources to locate and arrest after

receiving a final order of removal; or are absconders from the Alternatives to Detention program. In addition, the Budget includes \$55 million to support improved personnel recruitment and retention efforts, and facilitate more efficient hiring practices. Funding of \$3.1 billion is provided for 60,000 detention beds to ensure ICE has the ability to detain criminal aliens and those ordered removed in absentia, as well as aliens apprehended at the border.

Improves Border and Trade Infrastructure. The Administration proposes the creation of a Border and Trade Security Modernization Fund to provide the additional mandatory funding resources necessary to support the President's border and trade security initiatives and priorities. These resources would be available to fund additional Administration investments for infrastructure, technology, systems, and processes related to trade and travel. The Administration plans to work with the Congress to identify funding and offsets for these activities.

Maintains a Critical Employment Verification System. The employment of illegal aliens by companies is a violation of the law, harms U.S. workers, and contributes to human smuggling, document fraud, identity theft, money laundering, and labor violations. The E-Verify system is an online tool that allows businesses to easily and accurately determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States. E-Verify is available at no cost to employers and 98 percent of employees are automatically confirmed as authorized to work either instantly or within 24 hours. The Administration continues to require the use of E-Verify by Federal contractors to ensure the proper utilization of Federal dollars.

Secures U.S. Transportation Systems. The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) secures not just aviation, but also mass transit systems, passenger and freight railways, pipelines, highways, and ports. The Budget supports a pay raise to Transportation Security Officers and supports the deployment of new technologies, including 30 Computed Tomography systems to the Nation's highest risk airports, and other new technologies to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of security operations for all modes of transportation. Approximately \$8.2 billion is included in the Budget to support TSA employees and technology that ensures the free movement of people and commerce.

Combats Violence and Terrorism. The Budget provides \$80 million across various DHS components for a nationwide, community-based initiative to counter targeted violence and prevent terrorism. DHS will continue to partner with local community stakeholders and organizations that provide support services to de-escalate individuals who may be vulnerable to radicalization before those individuals cross a criminal threshold. Together with the Department of Justice's expansion of the Disruption and Early Engagement Program and in partnerships with the Offices of the U.S. Attorneys, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, local law enforcement, and mental health professionals, the Administration is coordinating efforts to combat targeted violence and prevent terrorism within the homeland.

Invests in Disaster Resilience. The Budget provides investments for the Disaster Relief Fund to ensure communities are prepared for future disasters and to help affected communities that are continuing to recover from past disasters. The Budget also supports reforms to disaster policies that would make disaster response and recovery more effective and less costly for taxpayers.

The Budget proposes a \$407 million competitive National Security and Resilience grant program that would be rigorously evaluated to demonstrate how FEMA is supporting communities to make the Nation safer and better prepared. This grant, combined with the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program, would help State and local communities build resilience and protect against both man-made and natural hazards. The Budget continues to prioritize funding grant programs where results can be measured, instead of funding formula grants that supplant State and local responsibilities.

Addresses the Cybersecurity Workforce Shortage. The *Delivering Government Solutions in the 21st Century* plan and Executive Order 13870, “America’s Cybersecurity Workforce,” included several initiatives to solve the Federal cybersecurity workforce shortage by establishing unified cyber workforce capabilities across the civilian enterprise. The Budget includes funding to support DHS’s Cyber Talent Management System, which reflects the exemption of DHS’s cyber workforce from many of the hiring and compensation requirements and restrictions in existing law under title 5 of the United States Code. The Budget also includes additional funding for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to lead a Government-wide cybersecurity workforce program for all Federal cyber professionals, including an interagency cyber rotational program, a cybersecurity training program for all Federal cyber professionals, and a cyber-reskilling academy. CISA will also spearhead the President’s Cup Competition, as described in Executive Order 13870.

Supports Network and Critical Infrastructure Security. The Department continues to play a major role in securing and building cybersecurity resilience for the Nation’s most critical infrastructure, including Government networks. In partnership with key stakeholders, DHS identifies and manages the most critical national cybersecurity risks. The Budget includes more than \$1.1 billion for DHS’s cybersecurity efforts. These resources would increase the number of DHS-led network risk assessments from 1,800 to more than 6,500—including assessments of State and local electoral systems. The Budget also supports additional tools and services, such as the EINSTEIN and the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation programs, to reduce the cybersecurity risk to Federal information technology networks.

Strengthens the U.S. Secret Service. The Budget provides \$2.4 billion for the U.S. Secret Service, fully supporting the Agency’s dual missions of protecting the Nation’s leaders while securing America’s financial systems. The Budget proposes to transfer the U.S. Secret Service from DHS to the Department of the Treasury. As the Agency transitions to a new department, the Budget supports an additional 119 U.S. Secret Service special agents, officers, and professional staff and continues efforts to rightsize the Agency in order to allow it to perform its important missions. The Budget also proposes investments in protective equipment and technology, consistent with recommendations of independent reviews of U.S. Secret Service operations.

Focuses on Sound Budgeting. The Budget proposes to shift \$215 million in Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funding for the U.S. Coast Guard into the Department’s base budget. This furthers the Administration’s goal of ensuring that the OCO request funds only temporary overseas warfighting operations and does not fund enduring operations “off budget.”